OUROGRAPHY

OR

Speculations on the excrements

OF

URINE;

With the Diſtinctions, Cauſes, Colours, and Contents thereof: and other Symptomes obſerved in Nature.

Alſo, a Philoſophicall diſcourſe of the Colours of Urine, with the Art of mixing them, according to quantity, number, and weight.

Honour a Phyſician, with the honour due unto him, for the uſes you may have of him. Ecclus 38. 1.

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The Preface.

I Shall not, like the Citizens of *Mindium*, make a large Preface to this ſhort diſcourſe, leſt I incurre the like Cenſure the Inhabitants received from their tub'd-Cynick Diogenes, *Viri Mindii, claudite oſtia, ne urbs veſtra egrediatur*, ſhut your Gates, leſt your Citie run out at them. In this *Ourographicall* part therefore, or Doctrine of *Urines*, being but an Appendix to a greater work, I have

inſerted a Philoſophicall Diſcourſe of colours, with the art of mixing them according to their number and qualities; the uſe whereof (as I conceive) may availe much to the knowledg of Diſeaſes, by diſcerning the ſeverall contrarieties happening in one and the ſame ſickneſs, and which of the humours doth abound: for there is ſcarce any internall Malady can happen unto man, but it is accompanied with the *Symptomes* of ſundry diſeaſes, all of them tending to the diſſolution of the ſame body. And this opinion may be grounded from the holy text, where

where the father of Publius (as St Paul hath noted *Acts* 28. 8.) *Febribus ac Dyſenteria detentus, decumberet*, lay ſick of a feaver and a bloudy flix both at one time, which were diſeaſes of different qualities, the one being laxative, the other reſtringent. Now by the number of Colours, and their qualities and quantities, concurring to the compoſition of one mixed colour, the learned and expert Phyſician may the better judge of the number of diſeaſes they ſignifie, and which of them is predominant in every diſtemper.

To the view of Urines, which are drawn and put into Colours, you are chiefly to note ſuch as are concoct, crude, or lethall. Firſt, concoct Urines, ſuch as ſignifie health, if ſubſtance and contents are anſwerable, are either *(Subrufus)* páler or partly ſaffron: or *(Subcroceus)* light-ſaffron like water wherein Baſtard-ſaffron is diſſolved. Secondly, crude Urines, ſuch as men make when they incline to ſickneſs, are *(Lacteus, ſubpiceus, rubeus, Jubrubeus,* that is) white, pale, the colour of ſaffron it ſelf, and claret. Thirdly, lethall, ſuch as are made

made when the Patient is in great danger of death, are (*Viridis, lividus, niger*, that is) green, aſh-colour, and black. Their particular ſignifications, gradations, and alterations, are obſerved in this enſuing tract, which may come perhaps to the hands and view of ſome that have more learning then vertue; to others of more vertue then learning: how either will eſteem of it, remains in their power; how I ſhall value their eſteem, remains in me.

H. H.

Analyſis; or reſolution of the ſeverall Chapters and Sections contained in this Book.

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CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made, how concocted, and ſeparated in the body, with the parts from whence it gives ſignification.

THe two main and principall means which do lead to the knowledge of the diſeaſes in mans body, and the ſtate thereof, are *Urine* and the *Pulſe*. The firſt whereof being derived from a Greek word which ſignifies *demonſtrare*, to demonſtrate, becauſe by it humane diſpoſitions are made known and evident; as alſo the condition of the Liver, the whole habit of the body and

§ 1. *Urine whence derived.*

Veines; is therefore called *Urina*, Urine, ſaith *Iſidore*, *ex eo quod urat exeundo; vel quod è renibus egeritur*; & ſignifies the Vrine, Piſſe, or Stale of man or beaſt. or from οὖρον, which is derived from οὐρέω, *mingo*, to make water. The ſecond is the *Pulſe*, ſo termed *à Pulſando*, which ſignifies to beat, becauſe it is alwayes in motion. *Pulſus eſt motus continuus & non ceſſans*, ſaith Bartholinus, *quia continue generari debet vitalis ſpiritus.* lib. 2. cap 6. The *Pulſe* then, or *venæ pulſatiles*, pulſe-veins, are ſignalls to declare the ſtate of the heart and arteries: the Vrine of the Liver and veins; and which of them is of moſt certaintie, *quæritur*? Leaving therefore the Syſtole or contraction of the *Pulſe* to the curious touch of the well-experienced Phyſician (who like *Galen* could perceive by the *pulſe* of a woman that ſhe was in love with

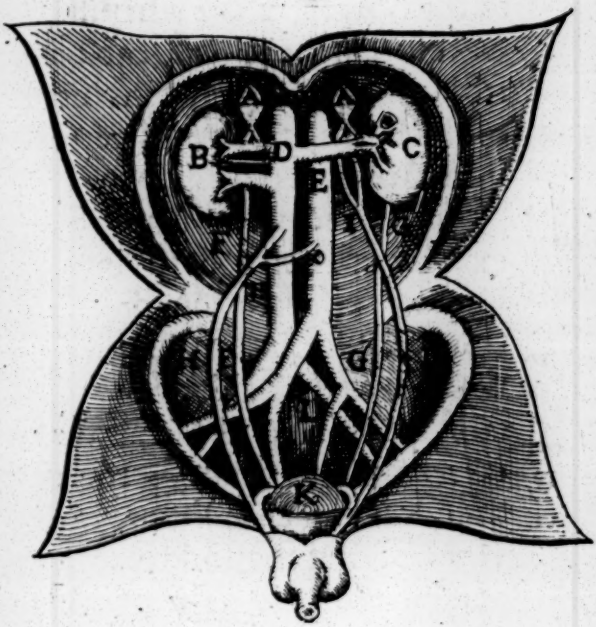
with *Pylades*) I ſhall deſcribe the other, it being an excrement that gives beſt and ſureſt indication of the diſeaſe.

§ 2. *Urine defined, how made, concocted, and ſeparated in the body.*

Sennertus, out of *Laurentius* and others, doth define *Urine* and the matter of it, to be nothing elſe but *Excrementum tenue & aquoſum ex potu genitum.* lib 1. cap. 9. a thin and watry excrement begotten of drink, or the watry portion of *Chylus*, or whatſoever elſe may be converted into watry humor. Or with *Rantzouius* in his book *de conſervanda valetudine*; *Urina eſt ſeroſior pars ſanguinis à renibus attracta.* For *Urine* in waveing it ſelf with the bloud, conveyeth it ſelf into all the parts of the body; and from thence returning back again into the veins, liver, and the veſſels of the *Urine*, retaineth with it ſome *Symptoms* of the condition of the parts affected from whence it proceed-

eth. For the common food of man being received, concocted & incorporated together, is there become *chylus*, that is, a white juicy ſubſtance: then *Pylorus*, the neither orifice or mouth of the ſtomach receivs it, paſſing thither by an iſſue: thence to *Duodenum*, or firſt-gut: from thence to *Ieiunum*, or the hungry-gut: from thence again five of the *Meſenterie-veins* (being branches of the *Vein* called *Porta*, which convey the juice of the meat concocted, from the ſtomach to the Liver) do ſuck ſo much as is profitable for nouriſhment; where after many purifications and concoctions, it is again conveyed into *vena porta*, where it is turned into bloud, and thence ſent into *vena cava*, the hollow vein, where it is again more purified, the excrementitious parts thereof being ſeparated and ſent to their proper ſeats; as

Cholet



A.A. *Kernells belonging to the kidneys or the receptacles of Melancholy blood.* B. *The right Rein, or Kidney.* C. *The left Reine.* D. *The Trunck of the hollow Vein descending.* E. *The Trunck of the great Arterie descending.* F.F. *The right Ureter or water-conduit.* G.G. *The left Ureter.* H.H. *The right spermatick vessell.* I.I. *The left spermatick vessell.* K. *A part of the bladder belonging to the Urine, by which the vessells carrying the seed passe under the Abdomen into the yard.* L.L. *The lowest part of the Abdomen.*

Choler to the Gall, Melancholy to the Spleen, & the wheyiſh part thereof to the Emulgent-veins: from whence again it is drawn of the Reins, and altered perfectly into Urine.

§. 3. *How the urine deſcendeth into the ureters, and giveth knowledge of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the humors.*

Urine being an unprofitable excrement, deſcendeth into the *Vreters* or water-conduits, and from thence into the bladder; where by the aſſiſtance of the muſcle Sphincter, which is *muſculus conſtrictivus* ſhutting the neck of it, it is at mans pleaſure in part voyded, but not all; for ſome part thereof, together with the bloud, is diſtributed into every member of the body, and voided afterwards: and therefore urine is not onely made of that watry ſubſtance which is drawn from the Liver; but alſo, from the greater and leſſer veins, and from the whole body. *Urina eſt ſeroſitas ſanguinis in Renibus et Veſica.*

Alſte-

Alstedius Encyclopæd. lib. 7.

Urine thus searching the whole body by an universall source and influence, cannot but give light, together with a generall knowledge of the state of the whole body: but chiefly and more especially from the Stomach, Gutts, and Mesentery veins, from the Liver, and *Vena cava*, from the Bladder, with his muscles, sinews, and Yard. For as it doth manifestly shew the state of the humors contained in the liver and greater Veins: so also it doth reveale to the judgement of exact inspection, the griefs and maladies residing in the smaller veins, and substance of the whole body.

CHAP. II.

Of obstruction and conversion of Urine: and of the diseases that follow it.

ALthough urine be thus made, concocted, and separated, as before is declared; yet it suffers many impediments by *obstruction* and *conversion*, from whence proceed many infirmities, according to the diversities of the causes.

§ 1. *Obstruction of Urine how caused.* Obstructions are farthered by tumors, grosse-humors, stone, gravell, inflammations, ulcers, impostumes, flesh-growing; and sometimes through winde, and weakenesse, distempers, fractures, ruptures, dislocations, wounds in the water-conduits or vessells of urine. Now as oppilations or stoppages are caused by some of these:

theſe: ſo according to the ſeate of the diſeaſe and part grieved (for *dolor oſtendit locum*) and other ſigns conſenting and concurring, the grief may be found out by the part obſtructed.

§ 2. *What diſeaſes, obſtruction of urine cauſeth in the members.*

As obſtruction of urine is the cauſe of many evils in the body: ſo it being generated and made in the body, and not voyded nor expelled, but being converted into the head, it cauſeth the Phrenſie, Melancholy, Catarrhs, impoſtumes, & weakneſſe of the brain: into the ſtomach, vomiting, gnawings, and crudities: into the throat, *Bronchocele*, or throat-dropſie: into the belly, the Dropſies *Aſcites*, *Tympanites*, *Anaſarca*, with its *ſpecies Hypoſarca*, *Sarcites*, and *Leucophlegmatia*: which *Horace* long ſince hath truely deſcribed *in lib.* 2. *Ode* 2. *Creſcit indulgens ſibi dirus Hydrops, Nec ſitim pellit, niſi cauſa morbi*

Fugerit

Fugerit venis, & aquoſus albo
Corpore languor.

The ſelf-indulgent dropſie grows
Nor doth the palats thirſt unloſe,
Till man from veins the dolours cauſe,
And pallid watry faintneſs draws.

into the gutts, *iliaca paſsio* with laſks; and ſometimes when it is mixed with wind, the rowling of the gutts together, or knitting of them, which is the diſeaſe *miſerere mei Deus*, which is very ſeldome cured: into the wombe, *menſtruarum fluxus*: into the Cods, ruptures, and *Hydrocela*, which is a diſeaſe that hath confluence to the ſtones, with ſwelling and ſoreneſſe: into the joynts, *Sciatica*, and the joynt-ſickneſs: into the parts grieved, weakneſs and impoſtumations.

§. 3. *Of converſion of urine to the parts of the body.*

Or if the parts formerly obſtructed do exonerate themſelves by urine, then the head is diſtempered

pered with catarrhs: the throat with *Angina*, ſquinancy, hoarſenes, and coughs: the Lungs with inflammation, heat & waſting: the ſolid parts of the body with *Maraſmodes*, conſuming and melting feavers: the ſpleen with Melancholy: the Gall with cholerick fluxes: broken veins with piſſing of bloud: the ſpermatick veſſells with *Gonorrhea* and flux of ſeed: the womb with terms ſuppreſſed, and voyded by urine: the Hemorrhoidall veins with the Hemorrhods: the joynts with Arthritis or *articularis morbus*, the joynt-ſickneſs, viz. *Sciatica*, *chiragra & podagra*: and divers other partsof the body with evacuation criticall, ſymptomaticall or artificiall; for the parts and members being inflamed, like Cupping-glaſſes draw humors unto them.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A diſcourſe of the Colours of Urine; and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

NOw for the better finding out of each particular diſtemper, the colour and contents of the Urine is to be conſidered.

§. 1. *Of Colour, what it is, and how made perſpicible, and diſtinguiſhed.*

For colour (without which no man can judge or diſtinguiſh of Urines) is defined to be a bright ſhining, terminated in ſome object illuſtrated by light: and by reaſon of its divers temperament doth offer a various ſhape to the ſight, or viſible ſpirits of the eye; which proceeds either from the humidneſs of the ſubject, or from the light it ſelf. And becauſe to deſcribe every particular colour were (to vſe Politians words) *Sibylla*.

bylla folia colligere, a matter difficult, and in a manner infinite: I shall reduce them to their first grounds, and write only of as many of them as are for my purpose. *Color* (saith Aristotle lib. de sensu & sens:) *est extremitas perspicui in corpore terminato.* Three things are required that colour may apeare: 1 *extremitas in corpore*: 2 *pellucidum*, because in the dark no colour appeares: 3 *corpus definitum*, because on those bodies that are farr distant no colour is discerned at all.

The two extream Colours are white and black: intermediate to these are *puniceus*, purpure, yellow, green, & others that are mixed of them, as followeth in order. Of colours some are simple; some are mixed: Of simple colours, there are two primarie, viz. white and black, out of which all the rest are made: for simple colours

lours are of ſuch abſolute perfection, as that they need not the participation of any other colour to make them abſolute.

§2. *Of ſimple colours, viz. of white and black.*

1. *Albedo eſt color ſimplex* (ſaith Scribonius lib. Phyſicor.) *in corpore tenuiore multa luminoſitate cõſtans*: and is cauſed when the humor and moiſture dryeth, as in lime, chalk, ſalt, ſugar, &c. or thickneth, as in ſnow, ſpume. For the aire being incloſed, by reaſon of its ſubtilneſs, *propter internum aerem*, affordeth very much light; and by reaſon of much purity and brightneſs collected unto it, hath amongſt all colours moſt light, in which reſpect it is very hurtfull unto the eyes; as it is manifeſted in thoſe that look too intenſively on ſnow; for by reaſon of the power and force of light, the viſuall ſpirits are diſſipated and confounded.

2. *Nigredo*, Black is a colour dia-

diametrically oppoſed to white, and is thus defined by Scribonius, *Nigredo eſt color in corpore craſsiore exiguæ luminoſitatis particeps.* in a groſſe or earthy ſubſtance: which is cauſed either by the aduſtion of moiſt aire, or water throughly mixed with the earth: for ſo the aire being ſhut out, it leaves behind a dark, thick blackneſs, as in a dead cole, ſoote of the chimny, ſmoake, *&c.* for the moiſture being exhauſted by the fire, there remaines nought elſe but blackneſs: *quæcunq; enim ignis allambit, nigra fiunt.* This colour is no wayes gratefull to the ſight; but proves very obnoxious unto it, as appeares in them that a long time have bin detained in darkneſs. *Sebaſt: Ver: lib. 4. de gener.*

§. 3. *Of ſecondary colours, and from whence they ariſe.*

Secondary colours are ſuch as either ariſe out of the mingled portions of ſimple colours: where-

whereof some are meane between both, as bloud-red, red like saffron it self, green, sky-colour: these are *colores medii*, and have their primary essence from the simple colours, either by an equall, or unequall mixture of them; for *mixtus color est, qui ex simplicium contemperatione producitur.* whereof some are compounded of both the simples; and some declining more to one then to the other, by an unequall proportion: or such as arise out of either extreams; as saffron, that is, such as is like to water wherein the flower of saffron hath bin dissolved; or blew, a deep blew made of an equall mixture of white and black.

§. 4. *Of colours intermediate or mixed.*

The intermediate colours then are produced out of the mixture of the extreames, whereof some of them incline to white, other to black: to white is conjoyned accor-

according to the opinion of *Aristotle lib: de sensu & sens.*

1. *Flavus*, yellow; which is generated as often as much white is mixed with lesser black, and therefore the splendour is drowned with a certain obscuritie: or, as *Varro* affirmeth, *lib. 4. de gener.* when there is a mixture of two portions of white, with one of red. Of this colour is ripe corn, the yolk of an egg; which is sometimes changed into the colour of pure gold, *fulvus*, and is caused where the humor waxeth dry: for experience teacheth, that corn looks not yellow till its moisture faileth; as in Autumn, when naturall moisture decayeth, the colour of green leavs is changed into yellow.

2. *Viridis*, green, belongs unto black, which ariseth out of the mixture of lesser red and more black; as appeares by the definiti-

on, *Viridis eſt color nigredine copioſiore & rubedine minore contemperatus.* Others compound it of four parts white, and five black.

3 *Rubeus*, red, is generated when much opacous light is fixed in brightneſs, which brightneſs is terreſtrial; yet ſo cleanſed, that the light mixing with it becomes red. So that red exactly compounded doth participate of two ſimples indifferently: which *Scribonius* thus defines, *Rubedo eſt color æquali ſimul albedinis & nigredinis combinatione conſtans.* But the beauty of the colour is much changed from black and white, to bloud-red. Again, if the light in it be ſplendid, it turns to purple, as we often ſee in the flame of fire, being mingled with fume and brightneſs. Subordinate to this colour is

4. *Puniceus*, red like apples, or ſaffron it ſelf, containing one part of

of white and two of black. This colour doth resemble the fire, the highest and noblest of the four elements.

5. *Purpureus*, purpure, is next red, and is in a diaphanous body more opacous and impure, and therefore more obscure: and this is the colour of Violets, or the leaves of the flower De-luce. Purpure consisteth of much red and a small quantity of black, and is thus defined; *Purpureus color est qui à multa rubedine, & pauciore nigredine commiscetur.*

6. *Cæruleus, fuscus*, blew, sky-colour, or Azure, consisteth of more black, and lesser white, viz: of three parts black, and two of white; which produceth such a colour as is seen in the sky when it is very clear and transparent; for the vapours receiving the pure light of the sun-beams causeth a Sapphire-like colour to appear.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colour and ſubſtance ſimul.

§. 1. *Of white Urine like milk, ſnow-water, water, or fever ſhining &c. what they ſignifie.*

1. *Lacteus, milk-white with thin ſubſtance*, ſignifies the ſame as ſnow-water doth *(Niveus Aqueus:)* which is either *Cruditatis nuntia*, a ſignification of cruditie, obſtruction, or converſion of humour. Again, Cruditie is cauſed either through decay of naturall heat, and ſignifies the weakneſs of the concocting faculty: or through ſuffocation. (1) Cruditie through want of naturall heat cauſeth a Conſumption, or lingering Ague, *Diabetes*, or piſſing evil, with thirſt; but if groſſneſs appear with it, then the neck of the bladder is ſtopped: for in all humoral diſeaſes before concoction appeareth, urine is white and thin, and cauſeth pain in the Spleen, evill

evil digeſtion and a cold liver; it demonſtrates exceſs in drinking, pain in the back, evill in a frantick perſon, as ſaith *Hippocrates Aphor. lib.*4. which *Theophilus* alſo affirmeth in his Judiciall of urines.

2. *Urine ſhining like ſilver*, of women, betokeneth ſhe is with child, if ſhe caſt often, and have no appetite.

3. *Water-colour* with a dark sky betokeneth death.

4 *Urine watry and thin*, in the aged ſignifies Gout in the feet and joynts proceeding from fleame.

5. *Urine watry and thin having no reſidence*, ſignifieth the Tympany, and is more rubicund if the inflammation waxeth worſe.

6. *Urine watry and piſſed forth little in quantity* ſignifies the ſtone in the Reins: with gravity reſidence, that the ſtone is removed from the Reins.

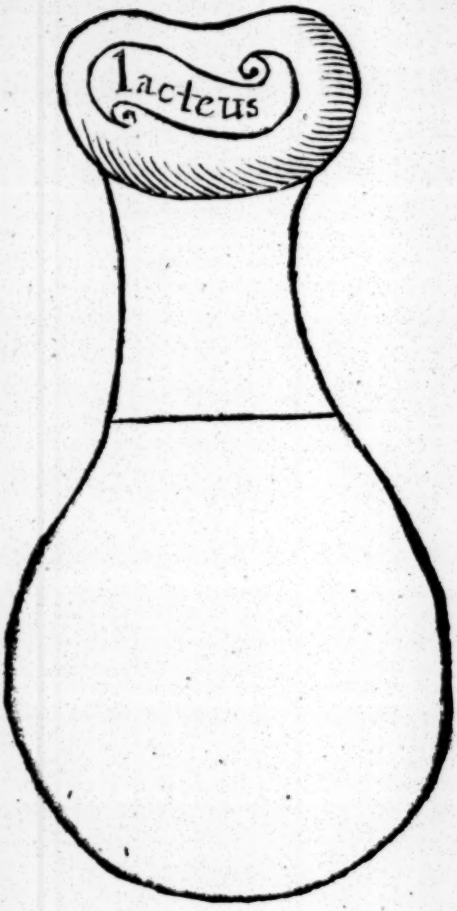
7. *Urine white, thin, and watry,*

ſignifies Quotidian feavers: if virulent, thick, and troubled like beaſts urine, the Lethargie, Gonorrhœa, *Morbus Gallicus*, or the Plague if it be red.

8. *Dim water*, *Inopus* or *Kianos*, ſignifies aduſtion of bloud, and if it hath no reſidence, with a feaver lethall: without a feaver it doth demonſtrate gouts or ſcabs.

9. *Caropus*, which is grayiſh of the colour of a mans nail next the joynt, or of Lyons eyes, ſignifies abundance of fleam, melancholy, imperfect digeſtion, or the ſtone with gravill. (2) Cruditie being of two ſorts, the next is through ſuffocation, and cauſeth worms, Hydropſies, with cold diſtemper: with thicker urine, Apoplexy: falling evil, with leadiſh colour: *Vertigo* or ſwimming in the head, with greeniſh colour: Palſey, fleame, melancholy, gout, with little motes in the ſediment.

10.


lacteus

10. *White Urine and Virulent*, betokeneth in women, sickness in the reins and secret receptacles: & in those that do rave with madness a very evil token. *Hippoc. Aph.* 72.

2. Obstruction of the liver, reins, ureters, &c. if the urine be made with pain, it signifies stopping of menstrues; with blackish dust in the sediment, Jaundies, stone in the bladder, strangurie, impostumes growing near the passage of urine, *Iliaca passio*, or wind in the small guts.

3. Or conversion of humour another way: if to the head, it causeth Catarrhs, which distilling into the inferiour parts of the body, viz. to the nose, it causeth the Polypus; to the eyes Ophthalmia; to the ears, deafnesse; to the palat, the falling of Columella; to the throat, hoarsness; to the mouth, exulcerations; to the jawes and mandible, tooth-ach; to Trachea arteria,

arteria, or wind-pipe, the Cough; to the lungs, *Asthma*; to the bowels, the iliack, whereof sometimes follow the fluxes *Diarrhœa*, *Lienteria*, and *Dysenteria*; to the Reins, *Nephresia*; to the joynts, *articularis morbus* or the gout.

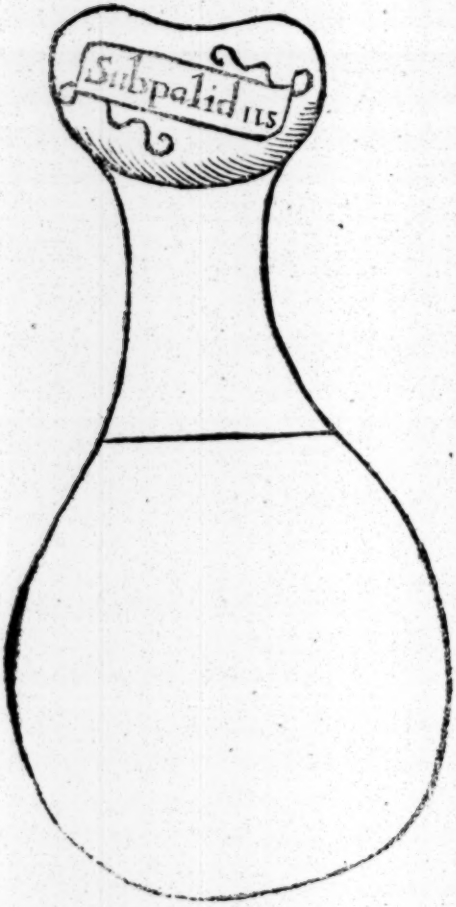
1. *Subpallidus*, *spiceus*, Pale, flaxen, and somewhat more concoct then the former, signifies an exulceration and consumption of the lungs, in quantity little, and colour leadish, only paler, which with a lask is lethall. §. 2. *Of Urines pale, flaxen, or palish.*

2 If *pale*, abundance of fleame; if thick, a Quotidian; if remiss, great cold.

3. If *palish*, abundance of fleam mixed with some choler, and great distemper of the body.

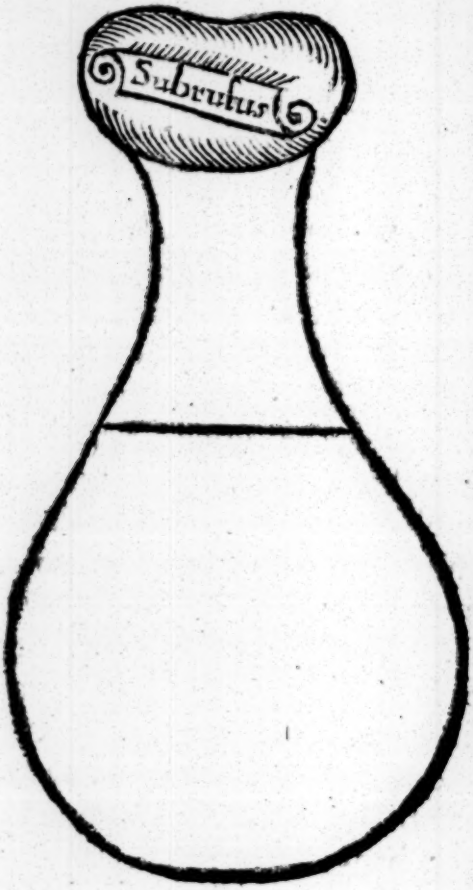
Of Urines Crystalline, milk-white and horn-white, see more pag. 32.

1. *Subrufus*


Subpalidus

1. *Subrufus, aureus, citrinus,* Subrufe, yellow, citrine, ſignifies (ſaith Ranzovius cap. 19. *de urinæ excretione*) in whole men perfect health, if it be made without heat, without cold, without pain, without ſtench, moderately perſpicuous, and mean both in ſubſtance and quantity, having contents white, ſmooth and equall, deſcending to the loweſt region of the urine. But in ſick men, hote and ſharp diſtempers: in old men, a double tertian: in children, a Quotidian: in young men, diſeaſes of the breaſt, with Bubbles in the Region; the Spleen, with rodds and ſtreaks like Meteors; of the Liver, if it be in quantity much, the body lean and belly coſtive. And when it is not changed from its healthy colour, ſometimes it ſignifies ſharp diſeaſes, as *febris diaria*, the Plague, or ſuch like.

2. *Urine,*


Subrutus

2. *Urine ſubrufe*, cholerick, ſomewhat yellow and moderatly thick, ſignifies a pure intermitting tertian; alſo if it hath by and by a white cloud, and a laudable ſublation in the middeſt. If the urine be more red, and if in the firſt there do appeare neither ſublation in the middeſt, nor cloud, the feaver will extend, and remain 7. dayes.

3. *Yellow like gold*, the beginning of ſome ſickneſs ingendered in the liver and ſtomach: if it be thin in ſubſtance, abundance of fleam, which will kindle ſome of the kinds of feavers. *gold colour* in women doth ſignifie carnal appetite.

4. *Citrine*, if bright, doth foreſhew the diſtemper of the Spleen; if thin, the diſtemper of the Liver; if full of Bubbles, that the Lungs be out of order. *Urine Citrine* ſignifies gout in the feet & joynts

joynts proceeding from a cholerick flux. Dr. *Board of Urine.*

§. 4. *Of subcitrine, light saffron, or saffron Urines.*

1. *Subcroceus, subflavus, flavus, croceus; light saffron, saffron, subcitrine,* signifies choler, as in a tertian, if it be thin: distemper of humors in the bloud, if it be thickish black: Melancholy, if it be in substance thick.

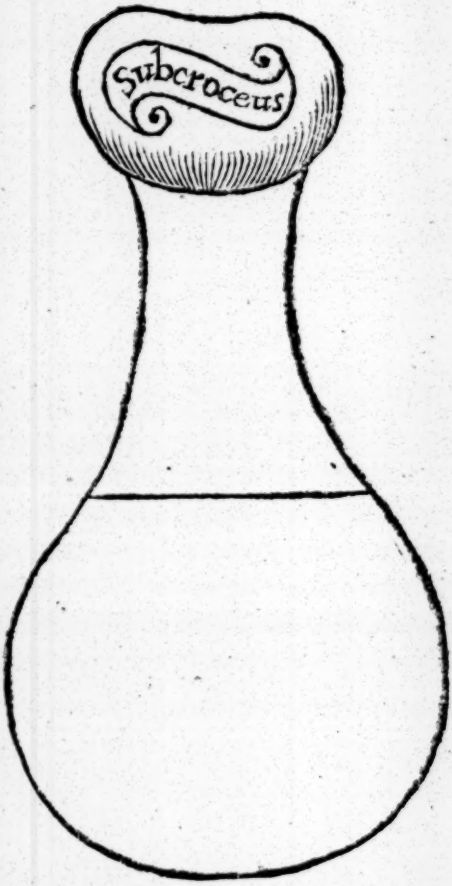
2. *Citrine,* abundance of fleam mixed with choler.

3. *Yellow, like the yellow of a lantherns horn,* that Melancholy hath great dominion: if wateriſh colour, that fleam is predominant

4. *Fallow-Kiropus,* signif. Hydropsies, wind under the side, stone in the Reins of the back, or Apostumation of the Lungs, and fleam.

These Urines following, viz. Crystallinus, Lacteus, & Glaucus, are species of the urine Lacteus, and are to be reduced unto it, as in pag. 24.]

Crystallinus


Subcroceus

§. 5. *Of urines Crystalline, milk white with thick substance, or horn-white.*

1. *Crystallinus*, *Crystalline positively white, in substance thick*, betokeneth abundance of raw humors: consumption, with fatty substance: Impostumes, with filthy matter, and stinking setling down to the sediment.

2. *Lacteus*, *milkwhite, with thick substance*, betokeneth matter of the stone voyded; or an ulcer in the instruments of urine, if it be mattery, & settle to the sediment; or flux of seed in man or woman; or Coition, if it be without stench; or Dropsie, if the yellow Iaundise continue through great cruditie in the Veins.

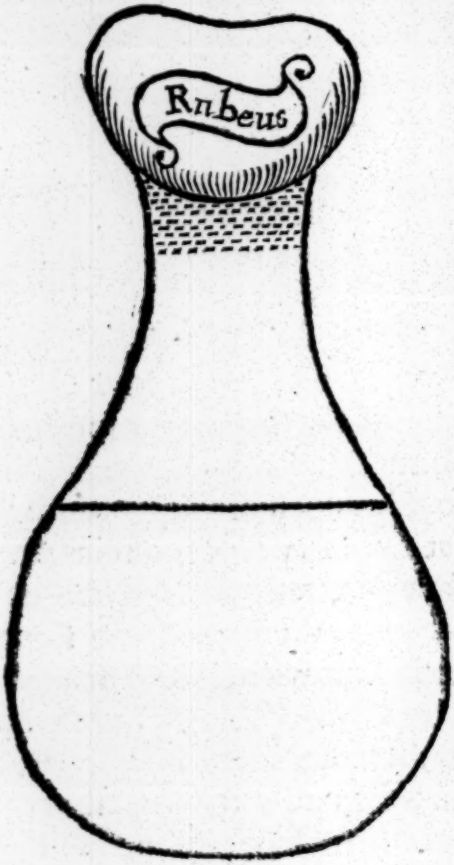
3. *Glaucus*, *horn-white*, like the horn of an old lanthorn dark through smoak, with thick substance not troubled, betokeneth grosie humors, and flegmatick diseases in the whole body; or that the veins are full of ill humors; or head-ach through agi-

tation

tation of ill humours aſcending.

Rubeus, puniceus, red like cherries, bloud, red Apples, or ſaffron it ſelf; of cauſe *externall*, ſignifies, that the Reins and Loyns are beaten and bruſed; or ſome Vein near the Reins open or broken; or, by applying *Sena, Rubia major, Cantharides*, or the like, to any part of the body: or *internall*, as the wideneſs, thinneſs or looſneſs of ſome Veins near the Reins through which bloud ſweateth in great quantity; or the reins and bladder fretted untill bloud cometh, as in the grief of the ſtone after labour with gravel; or abundance of bloud, as in rotten Agues; or abundance of choler, as in Agues tertian, with an unclean reſidence; or ſemitertian, with a leadiſh colour, and green cloud; or abundance of unnaturall heat ſaith *Rantzovius*, melting the

§. 6. *Of red Urines like cherries, bloud red Apples, or ſaffron it ſelf.*


Rubeus

moiſture of the body into Urine in great quantity, with fat floting aloft, as in the conſumption; or Urine ſtaied too long in the body, whereby it becomes more coloured and concoct, as happens in the Palſie, Apoplexie, Epilepſia, Bloudy-flux, Colick, Iliack; or obſtructions of the Gall, as in the Iaundiſe, with pain in the neck and ſhort-ribbs; or obſtruction of the Spleen, or Liver, as in the Dropſie; or Relapſe, if it be in ſubſtance firſt thick and ſhortly after thin, before and after the Critical day: in young men without danger, in old men lethall.

§. 7. *Of bloudy Urine, and mattery.*

1. *Bloudy urine* ſignifies that the bladder is hurt, or ſome rottenneſs within it: if it be without ſickneſs, that ſome vein is broken: or if it be in women clear as water, it betokeneth Head-ach.

2. *Red like bloud*, if it ſtinck-

keth, signifie a putrified Liver, or some impediment in the inferior parts. *Bloudy urine* may come three wayes; first, from the Liver; secondly, from a Vein named *Kyli*, which is a Vein in the Cods; thirdly, from the bladder. If from the bladder, the Vrine will stinck, and the substance fall to the bottom, with pain about the share, bladder, and yard: if from the Liver, the Urine willl be clear and bloudy, with pain on the right side: if from the Vein *Kyli*, then some Veins which have recourse to that are broken, and the bloud distilling from the Vein makes it *bloudish*. Also bloud may come from the reins of the back, and so into the bladder; and then the Patient doth feel pain and pricking in the reins of his back, which doth come of the rasing of a stone in one of the water Conduits.

3. *Urine bloudy and mattery* with ſtench, ſignifies Vlcers of the bladder and of its neck, with a groſſe reſidence like bran: and ſometimes thin skins, like leaves and wooll, are ſent out with it. alſo it ſignifies a putrid Liver.

§. 8. *Of reddiſh Urine, red like a burning Cole, or ruddiſh dimmer then gold.*

1. *Reddiſh Urine and thick* ſign. Head-ach cauſed of bloud: *reddiſh* like *wateriſh bloud* is of the ſame ſignification with *bloud-red.*

2. *Red like a burning Coale*: demonſtrates a feaver; or elſe inflammation of the Liver: if cloudy, a Pleuriſie; if thick, that the bloud is infected; if thin and cloudy, that choler aboundeth.

3. *Ruddiſh dimmer then gold* in Children ſignifies diſtemperature; in aged perſons, a good ſigne of health, if the contents be good, which do yield certain judgement of the diſeaſe, whiles the Urine it ſelf is a meretricious Harlot.

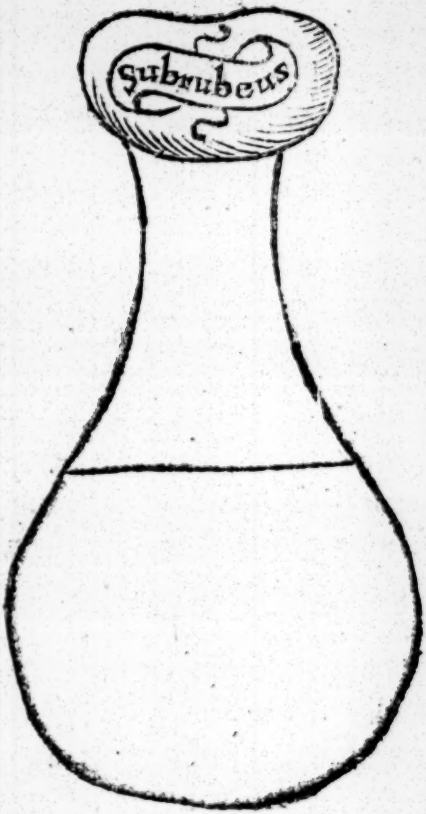
§. 9. *Of claret, crimſon, purple, blew, and blewiſh Urines.*

1. *Subrubeus, palmeus, Claret,* like to *Bole-armoniack*, ſignifies inclination to ſickneſs, and continuation of the diſeaſe; yet without danger, if it hath a ſediment of like colour and ſubſtance.

2. *Purpureus vineus*, Crimſon like *blackiſh red-wine*, ſignifies in whole men exceſſive labour in the heat of the ſunne, or fire, whereby the bloud is inflamed and roſted, as in a burning Ague, with thirſt, watching, Coughs, and other Symptoms of an Ague; or Choler aduſt turned into Melancholy.

3. *Paſſeus, Cyaneus, purple* of the colour of *raiſins of the ſunne*, indicates the yellow Jaundiſe if it continues long: or health, with ſignes of concoction: or abundance of bloud in young men, with heavineſs about the Liver.

4. *Vinetus, fuſcus, cæruleus, livens, flavus, Blew*, betokeneth ſtripes

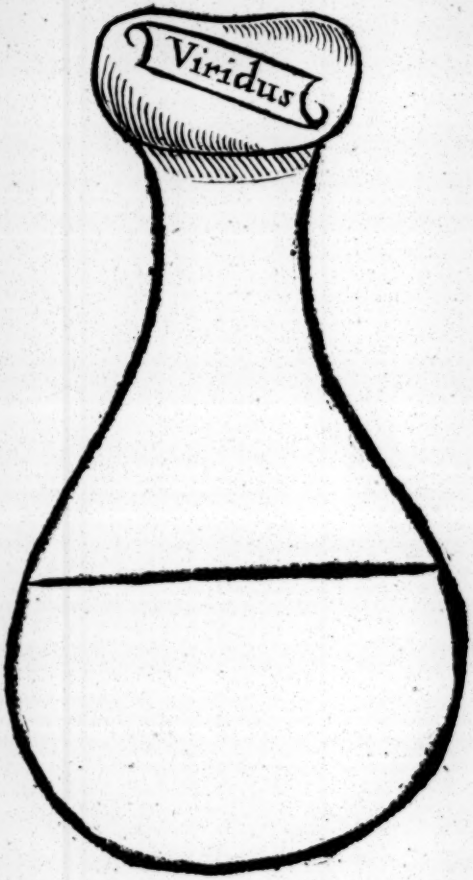

Subrubeus

ſtripes and bruſeings, and that the humour is voyded; or extream cold and mortification; or great heat and roſting of the bloud; or ſtrangurie at hand in thoſe that have the ſtone; or recovery and health, where the Patient is mending.

5. *Blewiſh* ſignifies the Flix, Hydropſies, and pain in the Liver.

§. 10. *Of Urines that be green, greeniſh, dimm-green, and oily-green.*

1. *Viridis, porraceus, praſinus*, *Green as leek-leaves, coleworts*, or rather *greeniſh* alone, is commonly lethall: *Viridis mortem plerumque deſignat*, (ſaith Rantz.) or cold mortall, if leadiſh colour and black follow ſucceſsively at divers times: or Quotidian Ague, or Melancholy aduſt, or yellow Iaundiſe with an Ague: or heat and aduſtion of humours, if green hath black immediately ſucceeding, and not leadiſh coming between, with great heat, thirſt, ſhort


Viridus

ſhort breath; and the like with the Urine gliſtering. *Green* alſo ſignifies aduſtion of choler, green-Jaundiſe (commonly called the green ſickneſſe) and reſolution of the naturall humidity of the Patient.

2. *Greeniſh* ſignifies aduſtion of bloud inducing the yellow-Jaundiſe, altering the naturall complexion into unnaturall.

3. *Dimm-green*, aduſtion of Choler and Melancholy, inducing the black-Jaundiſe. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

4. *Oleaceus*, *Oyly green* in ſubſtance clammy and thick, and heavy as Oyl, good, if it be made after black Urine, as better ſucceeding worſe: for ſo, if it be made on the Criticall day, and much in quantity, the diſeaſe is voyded; otherwiſe it indicates either the dropſie or the colick: or ill, by reaſon of great diſtemperature

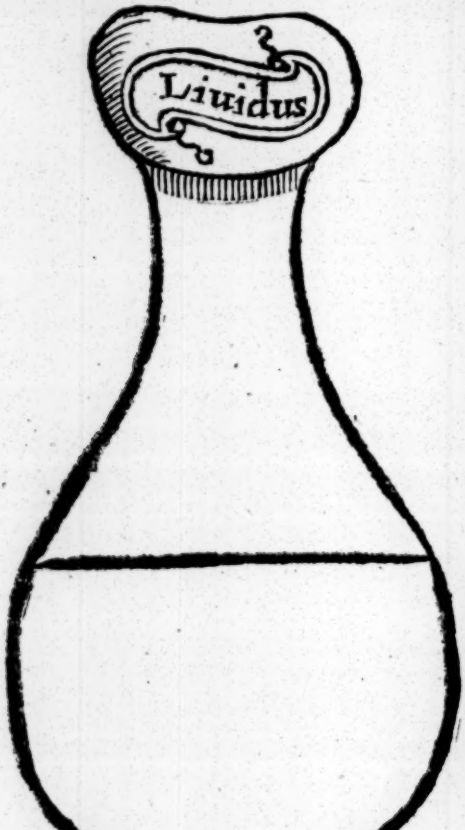
perature of heat, and imbecillity of the body, as in a consumption of the whole body; or of the Lungs; or tertian Ague, in fat and soft tender bodies; or convulsion of dryness, madness.

§. 11. *Of Urines that be Ash-colour, colour of lead, and their indications.*

1. *Lividus, Plumbeus, Ash-colour*, colour of *lead*, *good*; in stripes and bruises, and in black-Jaundise if it settle to the sediment, it gives notice that the matter of the grief is voyded: *ill*, in hot agues, if green colour was made before as at other times; or strangury following in a burning Ague, mortall; or extream cold and mortification, if the colour before was pale.

2. *Lead colour*, in a woman conceaved, signifies that the child is dead. *Vicar. of Urines.*

1. *Niger*,


Liuidus

1. *Niger*, *Black*, in ſubſtance thick, of cauſe *externall*, as eating of *Caſſia*, or purgers of Melancholy, or bruiſings, beatings, falls, *&c.* or *internall*, by mixing of Melancholy humous, aduſt bloud, or choler; criticall evacuation, with eaſe of the Patient, after great diſeaſes; or quartan, or burning Agues, with bleeding at the Noſe, elſe mortall, as *Montanus* obſerves in his tract, *de excrementis*; or Menſtrues heretofore ſuppreſſed and now voyded, if white, or ſuch like went before; or ſpleen with a tumour; or chronicall diſeaſes of the back and matrix, black-Jaundiſe, Hæmorhoids, madneſſe, or the Reins affected with the ſtone, with ſtench by breaking of ſome little Veins in the Reins; or Symptomaticall and mortall with heat and aduſtion, as in ſharp Agues, if green Urine went before, or red

S. 12. Of black, and blackiſh Urines.

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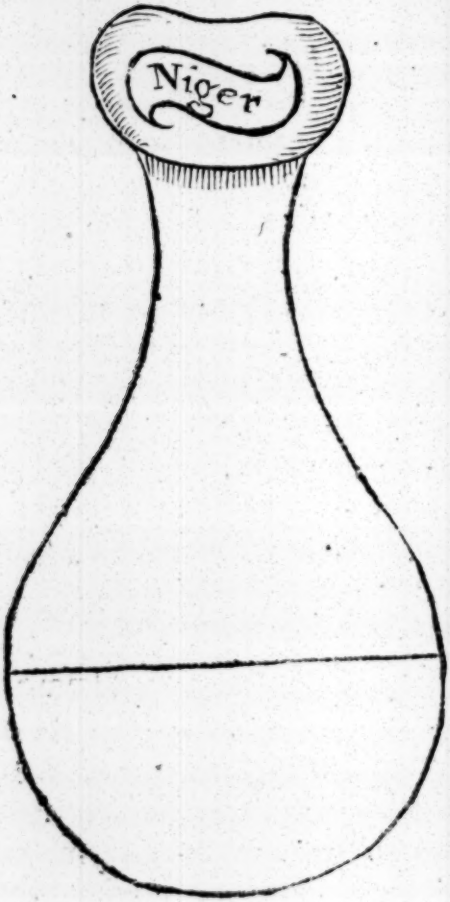

Niger

accompanied with heat, leanneſſe and thirſt, the Urine virulent and ſmall in quantity; or cold, if blew, green, or aſh-colour went before, withlittle ſediment, and united.

2. *Black Urine: nigra eſt mala.* for if the ſick party lothes when he goes to ſiedge, and speaks he knows not what when he goes to ſtool, it is lethall.

3. *Black Urine like ruſt and canker in metall,* little in quantity, with reſidence like meal, ſignifies the Apoplexie.

4. *Blackiſh Urine,* as if one ſhould mix ſoote wherein fleſh newly killd had bin waſhed, ſignifies ſuppreſſion of the Menſtrues.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the number, colour, ſubſtance and quantity of contents appearing in the three Regions of Urine.

§. 1. *Of Contents appearing in the Sediment or loweſt Region of Urine.*

THe Regions of Vrine are anſwerable to the ſeverall Regions of mans body: that is to ſay, the upper Region with the Circle pertains to the head and Brain; the middle Region doth belong to the Heart, Lungs and Stomach, and to all other officiall members about the Midriff; the lower Region to the Liver, Kidnies, Reins of the back, and other inferiour parts. The number, colour, ſubſtance and quantity of contents appearing in either of theſe, are here deſcribed.

1. *Oleaceus*, *oyly-green* contents appearing in the ſediment

or loweſt Region of Urine, (*as judicious Fletcher obſerves in his judgment of Urines cap.* 8.) ſignifies conſumption of the reins or bladder, with pain in the reins, without an ague, and piſſed faſt: or if fatneſſe ſwimmeth in the Urine, conſumption of the whole body with an ague.

2. *Fat urine*, white and moiſt, betokeneth the feaver quartan; ponderous urine, that the bladder is hurt. (Dr. *Board.*) There are two kinds of *fatneſſe* in Urine: the one is *greaſie*, the other is of an *Oyly* ſubſtance: if it be *greaſie*, it doth ſignifie debility in Nature, and waſting of it: if it be *Oyly*, it ſignifies Maraſmos, or fever Hectick, or elſe ſome ſickneſſe to come ſhortly.

3. *Eruaceum*, *Orobeum*, *red fetches* do ſignifie inflammation of the Liver, conſumption of the whole body, or of the Reins.

4. *Dreggy ſediment*, mingled with bloud, ſignifies death.

5. *Folium Lamina, ſquamæ* *Plates, ſcales*, ſignifie a conſumption with an Ague; or exulceration of the bladder with ſtench and purulent matter; or inflammation of the bladder and Liver; long ſickneſſe: if thick and heavy, mortification: A *Scaly water*, like to the ſcales of fiſhes, doth ſignifie a feaver Hectick; and a *Squamous water* a little bigger then the flakes of bran, a conſumption.

6. *Furfur*, *Bran*, courſe bran, ſignifies unkindly heat, with a conſumption of the whole body, with crudity and thin Urine; or ſcabbedneſſe of the whole body, if the patient hath no feaver; or of the bladder only, with pain and itch about the root of the yard.

7. *Similа, puls, fine meal or flower*, indicates colliquation of the

the ſolid parts, if they be white; or extream aduſtion of bloud, and therefore long ſickneſſe, and for the moſt part mortall; or conception with child, if there be fine meal or ſtirch in the ſwimm, or ſetling to the ſediment like fine carded wooll, the reſt of the urine a little troubled, and greeniſh, or Aſh-colour.

8. *Crudus humor*, *raw humour*, *clammy* like *ſnevill*, or the *white* of an *egg*, if it be without pain, it ſignifies exulceration of the reins and bladder: or with pain, impoſtume, or ſtone in the reins & bladder: or *raw humours* ſometimes cauſing an Ague, and appearing in the Sediment, ſignifies either Ache in the Reins; or the Sciatica, Strangury, or *Tenaſmus*.

9. *Pus*, *rotten* and *purulent matter*, like the *matter of a ſore*, and ſtinking, which when the urinall is ſhaken diſperſeth it ſelf into fat-

fatty and oily resolutions, signifie exulcerations of the reins without pain: or (*as Fernelius de Urinis observes*,) of the bladder, with pain about it: or of the Liver, with pain under the right short-ribbs: or putrefaction of the Liver, if it be very dreggie: or Impostume of the Lungs, or Pleurisie: or thick rheume causing difficulty in pissing: or Phrensie, or *Squinancia*, if there be pain in the Lungs, Liver or bladder; or if there be no pain in these members it riseth either from inflammations, or contagious flux of *Venus*.

10. *Slimy or congelate matter*, like the white of a raw egg half decocted, signifies either pain in the reins of the back, or in the neck of the bladder, or about the fundament, or in the head of the yard, and if not holpen in short time, lethall. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

11. *Filthy matter*, flowes either

ther from the reins of the back, or from the bladder, or from the Liver. Where note, if it comes from the reins of the back, the Patient doth feel pain about the Loyns and Flanks; if from the bladder, he doth feel pain about the ſhare; if from the Liver, he doth feel pain about the right ſide.

12. *Poli, caruncula, filamenta, haires like pieces of fleſh*, long, ſlender, and hairy, do ſignifie with thick urine, either diſſolution of the whole body with an Ague, colour oily, or green: or diſſolution of the reins without an Ague, the hairs fatty and groſſe: or obſtruction of the reins with groſſe and clammy humours, as in the Strangurie and piſſing evill: or exulceration of the reins and bladder, with purulent matter: or flux of Sperm after Coition, Gonorrhœa, or Venerous pollutions: or when women have their

white-flowers, or unclean matrices.

13. *Chopt haires*] betokeneth reſolution, and waſting in the reins of the back.

14. *Arenula, ſabulum*] Gravell or ſand, in colour red, white, or blackiſh, do ſignifie (ſaith *Rantzovius*) the breeding of the ſtone in the reins of the back, if it be red: or the ſtone in the bladder, if it be white, with pain in the bladder and about the ſhare. Alſo the heat of the Liver and the reins, or aduſtion of humours, if it be blackiſh, as in cholerick diſeaſes and burning-Agues; or Melancholick infirmities; or pain in the joynts or reins, leproſie, or *morbus Gallicus* confirmed: Hemorrhoids, coſtiveneſſe, or heat in the Liver, if there be no pain in the reins: or the receipt of ſharp diuretick Medicines and abſterſive, producing gravell from the reins.

15. *Sanguis*

15 *Sanguis, grumus ſanguinis*] *Bloua pure, thick, groſſe, or cloddy*, ſignifies that the veſſells of bloud and veins, either have their orifice open, as in criticall evacuation of Menſtrues without pain; or declination of the diſeaſes of the Spleen, with much reſidence and dreggs; or when the Veins be too weak, as in *Exanthemata* or ſmall poxes; or the Liver too weak, for ſo, pure bloud is voyded by ſtool; or the reins and bladder too weak, as in old men; or membranes and tunicles of the Veins looſe, thin, and full of pores, whereby thin bloud is voyded; or ſubſtance and membranes hurt by a fall, beatings, bruſings, leaping, and violent exerciſe, and ſo, cloddy bloud is voyded; or corroſive or cauſtick medicines; or openers of obſtructions; or by the exulceration of the reins, or bladder; or by

the ſtone, and ſo, filthy and cloddy bloud is evacuated.

16 *Sperma, ſemen,*] *Seed*, which (the urinall being ſhaken) lightly floteth and aſcendeth, ſignifies that either the ſeed aboundeth in quantity, as after Coition; or elſe in quality, being ſharp, hot, and ſalt; or elſe is thin, and wateriſh, and departs involuntarily, making the Loyns and body lean; or elſe is virulent and contagious, as in the French pox, with gravelly and ſandy contents; or elſe the Spermatick veſſells are *too ſlippery*; or elſe too weak in their retentive faculty, waſting the whole body, as in the Apoplexie, palſy in the Genitors, falling ſickneſſe: for in theſe diſeaſes, ſtool, urine and ſeed are involuntarie. *Fletcher judgement of Urines, cap.* 8.

17. *Cineres*] *Duſt*, *black*, or *leadiſh*, and *heavy*, ſignifies the flux of the Hemorrhoids at hand, the

the colour of Urine remiſſe; or pain, and diſeaſes of the ſpleen, the duſt being ſomewhat brown and purple; or ſtopping of Menſtrues, in ſubſtance thick, colour pale, flaxen or white, with little reſidence; or pain in the loines, reins, and other inferiour parts by which the bloud paſſeth in the Hemorrhoidall Veins to the fundament. *Dr. Board.*

18. *Atomi*] *Motes*, ſuch as appear in the ſun beames, either red or white, ſignifie putrefaction, as in the Peſtilence, *Morbus Gallicus*, with ſtench: or agitation or commotion of humours, as in the ſmall pox, or meaſles: or diſeaſes of the Mother; floting all over the urine yet warm, and afterwards ſetling to the ſediment, do ſignifie a double ſtrife betwixt Nature and the diſeaſe: or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear univerſally: or in the ſu-

ſuperiour parts, if they appear in the cloud; or in the middle parts, if they appear in the ſwimm; or in the loweſt parts of the body, if they appear in the ſediment: or conception in women, if they ſettle down to the bottome: which if they be red through great abundance of heat and bloud, a male-child is conceived; but if white, through leſſer abundance of heat and bloud, a female.

§. 2. Of Contents appearing in the ſublation or middle Region, and how they differ from thoſe in the Sediment.

II. There is little or no difference between the Contents of the ſediment, or loweſt Region, and between the middle region and ſublation, except it be in theſe few particulars. viz. 1. *Contents in the ſublation* ſig: ſome windineſſe. 2ly, *Good contents in the ſwimm*, as white, ſaffron, clarret, and equall, are not ſo good in the Sediment. Preſence of the ſwimm is a ſure prognoſtick of health; yet the preſence of

of the ſediment is neceſſary before there can be a recovery. Thirdly, *Ill Contents in the ſwimm* which are ſignes of ſickneſſe, are, black, green, leadiſh, ſolid, and deformed. 4*ly*, *Contents in the ſwimm* point out the diſeaſes of the middle parts, as about the *Hypochondria*, *Viſcera*, &c. 5*ly*, *Sand or gravell* in colour reddiſh, and cleaving to the ſides of the Urinall, as if the urine did congeal into ſtones, ſignifies adnſtion of the Liver. 6*ly*, *Motes* being puft up by unnaturall and flatuous heat, and afterwards ſetling to the Sediment, and troubling the urine, demonſtrateth great ſtriſe in the veins, betwixt naturall heat, and the diſeaſe to be determined by age, ſtrength, dyet, complexion, and good order of the Patient. *Fletch: ex Montan. de excrem.*

III The third or higheſt Region

§. 3. *Of Contents appearing in the cloud, or upper Region.*

Region of Urine is called the Cloud, wherein is to be conſidered (as in the former) the ſubſtance, quantity, colour, &c. where there is little difference, ſave only, the contents in the cloud (compared with other Regions) have leaſt ſignification of good, in good ſignes: and on the contrary, leaſt ſignification of ill, in ill ſignes. We will therefore proceed to their deſcription. viz.

1. *Albus*] *white*, ſignifies in perfect tertian Agues, abundance of choler, and ſo continuance of the diſeaſe; or in rotten Agues, great danger through pain and grief in the fore-part of the belly, about the ſhort ribbs.

2. *Rubeus*] *red*, ſignifies the changing of the ſickneſſe into a Quartan; or concoction of humours; or head-ach through flatuous ſpirits aſcending up into the head, and ſo continuance of the diſeaſe. 3. *Ni-*

3. *Niger*] *black*, ſignifies long-watchings and lack of ſleep, whereof followeth the lightneſſe of the brain, raveing, doting, which in old age is mortall.

§. 4. *Sheweth what the clouds in Urine are like; and what they ſignifie.*

Clouds in Urine are much like unto ſpiders webs, and do ſignifie evill digeſtion, coming through evill digeſtion of the Liver, and imbecillity of it through weakneſſe of the ſtomach. If they are in colour

1. *Reddiſh*] the ſickneſſe is ſharp and ſtrong. If

2 *Tellowiſh*
3 *Swart* or
4 *Purple*

} it ſignifies calefication of the Liver.

5. *If fattiſh*] unkind heat in the ſpirituall members, and waſting of the naturall Moiſture in man, and reſolution of the whole body, if it hath long continued: but if it appeares on the ſuddain in heaps, and continues not long, it demonſtrates the colliquation of

of the Reins. *Rantz. de urina excretione.*

6. *Dark-sky*, signifies death.

§. 5. Of Deformed contents appearing in the whole Region of the cloud.

Deformed contents appearing in the whole region of the Cloud are, viz.

1. *Nebula*] a little white cloud appearing in the *upper* Region of the urine, signifies flegmatick matter to be elevated by strong heat, a signe of concoction and declination of the disease, if it settle in the Sediment.

2. *Fumus*] smoak in the whole Region of the cloud, in colour blackish, reddish, or yellow, signifies viscous and tough matter, adust and cholerick; or abundance of unnaturall heat, puffing up some raw matter, and therefore continuance of the disease.

3. *Granula divulsa*] small grains, dropps, or motes dispersed, if blackish, do signifie adust-

ion

ion of matter, and wasting of the solid parts, being violently puffed up by unnaturall heat of maligne Agues, which oftentimes are mortall.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, significations, and differences, of Spume, foame, froth, and Bubbles appearing on the Crown or Circle.

THe Circles of Urine, according to their colour and substance, shew the disposition of the Brain and head. for

§. 1. *Colours appearing on the Crown or Circle.*

1. *Plumbeus*] *Leadish, blew, & black*, signifies the falling-sickness, Apoplexie, or mortification of the Brain, whereby the Sinews doe not their dutie in sense and motion.

2. *Rubeus*] *Red*; being first leadish, and certain dayes after red,

red, ſignifies Head-ach; or recovery of the animall power: or red and thin in ſubſtance, pain in the right ſide of the head coming of Choler.

3. *Viridis*] *Green* betokeneth Choler; or Phrenſie of *green* Choler, if it be in a ſharp Ague; or aduſtion of hot choler aſſaulting the head. *Green* in a feaver doth ſignifie pain in the head, coming of choler; and if it doth continue, it will ingender an Impoſtume which will cauſe a Phrenſie. *Dr Board. item Fletcher.*

4. *Niger*] *Black*, is of the ſame indication as *black* urine is of, for it ſignifies mortification, if *leadiſh* colour went before; or aduſtion, if *green* colour went before.

5. *Flavus*] *Saffron*, joyned with thick Crown, ſignifies choler in the head, with head-ach thereof.

6. *Aqueus*] *Wateriſh-white*, demonſtrateth

monſtrateth fleam in the hinder part of the head. Alſo *Wateriſh* colour betokeneth cold and weakneſſe about the brain, hindering it's faculties from caſting out ſuperfluities: if it be wan & thick, abundance of Rheum about the brain.

7. *Subrubeus, purpureus*] *Claret* or *crimſon*, ſig: abundance of bloud in the head, or head-ach cauſed of bloud: if it be purple & thick, ach in the hinder part of the head.

8. *Spiceus*] *Flaxen*, ſignifies ach in the left ſide of the head, cauſed of Melancholy; or Melancholy complexion. *Pale* and *thin*, diſtemper and coldneſſe in the left ſide of the head.

9. *Fulvus*] *yellow*, ſignifies head-ach proceeding from choler, with pricking in the right ſide of the head.

10 *Tremor coronæ*] the trembling

bling of the Crown, ſignifies either pain all along down the back-bone; or windineſſe; or thin humour; or ſtopping the Menſtrues.

Thus farr of the ſignifications of the colours of the Crown, or Circle: next, we ſhall declare the prognoſticks of ſpume, fome, froth, and bubbles.

§. 2. *Of ſpume, fome, froth, and bubbles appearing in the circle.*

Of the *Spume*, or *Froth* of Vrines there be three kinds: 1. a *windy ſpume*, which is full of bubbles, which ſignifies Ventoſitie, and Viſcoſitie in the body. (2) the ſecond is leſs then the firſt, and ſignifies fleam and corruption in the ſtomach. the *third* like the *foam of a Beres mouth*, hanging together without breaking, and doth betoken unkind heat about the Liver; or elſe, ill humours (as the learned obſerve) within the body: as ebullition of the Liver, or agility of ill humours.

And

And if they appear yellow, they betoken the diſtemperature of the Liver ingendering the yellow Jaundiſe; if green, the Agriaca, or green-ſickneſs; if black, *Menſtruæ*, a Bruiſe, black-Jaundiſe, or mortification.

§. 3. *Of Bubbles, their kinds, ſignificatious, and difference.*

Furthermore, it is to be noted, that there is difference between ſpume, and bubbles. Bubbles are of two kindes. the one is reſident and permanent: the other is neither reſident nor permanent.

The *reſident* do ſignifie ventoſity intruded into the body, and that the ſickneſs is chronicall, and will ſo continue, unleſs ſome remedie be found out.

Thoſe which be *not permanent*, but do quickly vaniſh away, do demonſtrate debility and weakneſſe. Bubbles cleaving to the Vrinall, that the body is repleated with many ill humours: alſo, they do ſignifie the ſtone in the

reins of the back, saith *Dr Board in his Breviary of health.* Thus foam, froth, and bubbles are distinguished, by the learned Practitioners in this Art. Let us examine them more particularly.

S. 4. Of foam, froth, and bubbles, more particularly, and what they signifie.

Foam, froth, or bubbles, is an extention, swelling, or puffing up of a viscous moisture in a thick and gross vapour, through agitation either of heat, as in water seething; or motion, as in the sea; or both, as in running waters: & gives significations (*as Argenterius de Urinis noteth*) of Rheums and distillations, and griefs descending from the head into the inferiour parts of the body. And *Rantz. de Urinæ excretione* observes, that the appearance of foam, froth, and bubbles in the urine, is caused either of cause *externall,* as of eating of pulse, or fruit, or surfetting, or of pissing with some violence into the Vrinall:

nall: or of cauſe *internall*, joyned with colour diverſe, ſignifying crudity, or white, raw, and flegmatick matter; or *ſaffron*, ſignifying the Jaundiſe; but mixed with ſome whiteneſſe in the middle, diſeaſes of the Lungs; or *lead-colour* or *blackiſh*, matter aduſt; or *black*, extinction of naturall heat, which if they are much in quantity, many or thick together, long continuing & ſcarcely to be aboliſhed with a rods end wrapped about with flax and put into the Vrinall, they do ſignifie in whole men ſome tough and viſcous matter, which naturall heat ſtirreth. But in ſick men (*ſaith judicious Fletcher*) if they appear in the Crown or Circle, abundance of raw tough matter mixed with the ventoſitie and agitation thereof, which may ſignifie either colick, head-ach, or ſurfett. But if they appear over the whole

face of the urine, they ſignifie weakneſſe of the head; or flux of ſeed; or weakneſs of nature, through obſtructions and raw humours: if they appear in the beginning of diſeaſes accompanied with weakneſſe, old age, feeble-pulſe, winter, &c. mortall. But after the beginning of the diſeaſe, with other good ſignes, may ſignifie health, becauſe ſuch agitation is of naturall heat now prevailing: notwithſtanding with ill ſignes, as ill colour and contents, it ſignifies that ſuch agitation is, (not of naturall heat, but) of unnaturall heat, and ſignifies in weak perſons, death; but in ſtrong men, long ſickneſs and great danger. When they ſhall appear in little quantity, they ſignifie leſs head-ach and ventoſitie; except the colour be yellow; for ſo, choler increaſeth the grief. *Wecker. Syntax.*

They

They are again distinguished by their speciall differences; viz: *Granula* and *Ampullæ*. §. 5. *How some, froth and bubbles are distinguished.*

1. *Granula*] *little Bubbles like pinns-heads* or little *drops of quick-silver*, descending down towards the swimm, under the Crown into the body of the urine, signifie griefs of the head, as Rheum, which distilling down into the inferiour parts of the body, as to the Nose, the Polypus. &c. *Vide pag* 8. *cap.* 2. *of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine.*

2. *Ampullæ*] Great Bubbles, signifie grief of the Reins, (*Nephritis*) or grief in the middle members of the body, as heart, liver, spleen; or drops of fat like spiders webb, or drops of oyl swimming aloft, signifies either colliquation of the whole body with an Ague, and then this fat is pissed by little and little at severall times in small

quantity: or Colliquation of the Reins and bladder only, without an Ague, the fat being piſsed faſt, ſuddainly, in good quantity at once, with pain and heat about the Reins: or inflammation of the Liver: or criticall evacuation, in concoction, and declination of the diſeaſe, of ſome humour offending, whereby ſome fat member receiveth hurt, and ſo part of the fat is diſſolved.

CHAP. VII.

Of Alteration of the colours of Urine, in reſpect of Age, Complexion, time of the yeare, and kind of life.

HAving in the former Chapters written of the Colours and ſubſtance of urines; of the colours of contents, and ſeverall Symptomes appearing in the ſame: it remains in this place, that

that I ſpeak of the alteration of the Colours of Urine

1. *Reſpectu ætatis*, in reſpect of age. *Thin Urine in children* is mortall; therefore that is beſt which is thick of ſubſtance, much in quantity, and in colour whiteiſh: *in Springalls* thick ſubſtance, but rather inclining to thin, in colour yellow, or light ſaffron; for black is deadly, ſaith *Salvianus*. *In young men*, thoſe conditions are to be obſerved, which are mentioned in chap: 4. *In old men*, with thin ſubſtance, white colour, and little ſediment. *In women* healthfull, ſubſtance rather thick then thin, dark, troubled, with many things ſwimming in it, not ſo clear as in men, being much in quantity, with an impure ſediment, much thicker and whiter then in mens urine.

§. 1. *Sheweth, that in viewing of Urines the age of the ſick is to be conſidered.*

2. *Reſpectu Temporis*, in reſpect of the time of the year: as in

Au-

§. 2. *The time of the year is to be reſpected.*

Autumn, when *Sol* enters into the firſt degree of *Libra*, producing the Autumnall equinox; which quarter being cold and dry, is compared with Melancholy, cauſing Urines to have little ſediment, yet without fault, the reſt of that ſeaſon all mean. Or, *in the beginning of winter* the colour of urine is white, ſubſtance thicker, with contents more, and rawer, which quarter is cold and moiſt, compared with fleam, *Sol* then entering into the firſt degree of *Capricorn*, perfecting the Hyemall ſolſtice. Or, *in the Spring*, when *Sol* enters into the firſt degree of *Aries*, producing the Vernall equinox; which quarter being hote and moiſt, compared with *Sanguine*, cauſeth Urine in the beginning to be of colour white, and pale, but in ſpring proceeding, colour changeth from pale, and flaxen, to paler and light;

light; contents mean, and ſubſtance equall. *In Summer beginning*, *Sol* then entering into the firſt degree of *Cancer*, maketh the Æſtivall ſolſtice: this quarter is warm and dry, compared with choler; cauſeth the urine to be in colour paler, and light ſaffron, in ſubſtance and ſediment thinner, white, ſmooth, and equall: but in *Summer proceeding*, colour yellow ſaffron, ſubſtance very thin, ſediment very little, thin, and declining to white.

3. *Reſpectu Craſis*, (ſo called from Κεράννυμι *miſceo*) in reſpect of the complexion, temperament and mixture of naturall humours. *The Sanguine* hath reddiſh urine, with a certain darkneſs, and ſubſtance indifferent thick. *The cholerick* hath urine yellow as pure gold, much coloured, and of ſubſtance thin. *The flegmatick* hath urine white in ſubſtance, thick,

§. 3. *The complexionall quality is to be obſerved.*

quantity

quantity increased, and the sediment more raw. *The Melancholick* hath white urine with a certain dimnesse, because melancholy is in quantity cold and dry: but if melancholy be voyded in substance, the urine is black.

§. 4. The kind of life, & condition of the patient.

4. *Lastly, Respectu vitæ conditionis*, in respect of the kind of life, as wherein there is much exercise, fasting, anger, &c. making commotion in the spirits, and strife in the humours, watchings, meats of hote operation; the urine is more coloured, and sediments fewer at the beginning, as long as those passions do inflame the heat of the body, and there is moisture that may be inkindled: or where there is much idlenesse, gluttony, surfets, sleep, drunkennesse, use of cold meats, the urine is white & thick, sediment much and crude, the naturall heat being oppressed and suffocated.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphorisms, or Considerations in the speculations of Urines: with the division of the Urinall, and distinction of the three Regions, and Contents appearing in the same.

IN the Speculation of Vrines, many things are to be had in memory, considered, and called to mind. As, I. collection, wherein consider, 1 The time wherein urine is made, as in the morning. 2 The quantity, all; not part, nor severall urines mingled. 3 The colour, which is alwayes best when it is new-made and warme. 4 The Contents, bubbles, and substance, which are best seen when the urine is setled. 5 Limitation of time; keep it not above six

§. 1 *Generall Aphorisms to be had in memorie.*

six houres. 6 Remember to see it often, and observe the perseverance or alteration of colour, substance, and the like.

II. As some things do help Judgement, so there are many things do hinder speculation; as much shaking, or pouring of it out, or cold to congeal it, or wind to move it, or heat to exhale it, or meats and drinks to alter it, or medicines to colour it, or exercise, fasting, watching, labour, feare, anger, sweating, purging, vomiting, which will alter the colour, substance, quantity, and contents.

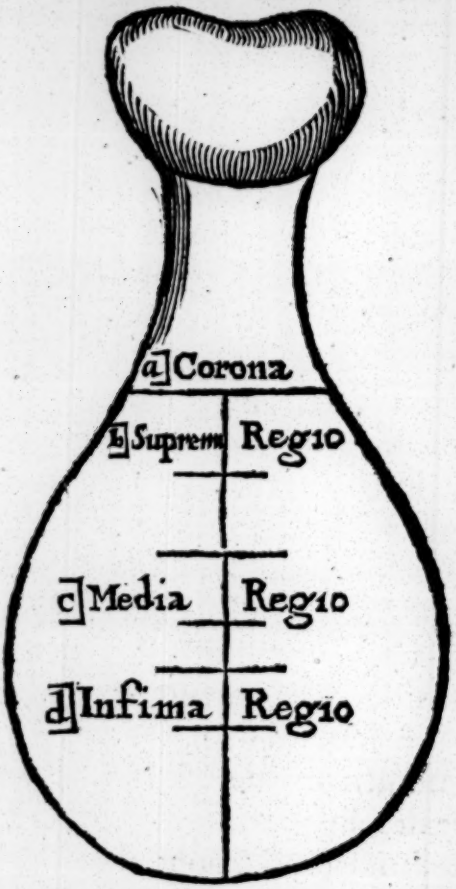
III. The differences are either *principall* in the Urine, or *lesse principall*. *Principall*, are substance, quality, quantity, and contents: *lesse principall*, are such as arise from the causes, as Choler, Melancholy, sleep, watching, diseases; or from the effects, sign.

fign. health, death, griefs of the ſtomach, head, liver, breaſt, veins; from the manner of piſſing, or ſuppreſſing of Vrine.

IV. Remember that the urine according to its height, be divided into three Regions, for the diſtinction of the contents appearing in the ſame; as it is here demonſtrated by a perfect, and well-formed Urinall, diſtinguiſhed into each ſeverall Region & parts.

§. 2. *The ſignifications of the ſeverall Regions of Vrine.*

As for example, Contents appearing in the cloud, do ſignifie diſeaſes of the higheſt parts of mans body. Contents appearing in the ſublation or ſwimm, do demonſtrate the affections and diſeaſes in the middle parts of the body, as about the ſhort ribs, Hypochondria, inward entralls, as the ſpleen, liver, heart, lungs, bowells, breaſt, ſtomach. And laſtly contents appearing in the



a] *Corona*, which is the top-line for the Circle, or Crown. b] *Suprema Regio*, the uppermoſt Region for the cloud. c] *Media Regio*, the middle Region for the ſublation or ſwimm. d] *Infima Regio*, the loweſt Region for the ſediment or Reſidence.

the ſediment, do ſignifie diſeaſes of the loweſt parts: and therefore as (*Atomi*) Motes do ſignifie putrefaction, or agitation of humours, or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear in the whole urine: ſo they do indicate Rheum in the upper parts, if they appear in the cloud; in the middle parts, if they appear in the ſwimm; & Rheum in the loweſt parts, if they appear in the ſediment, the motes being rough, and theur ine troubled.

V. In viewing of the Crown or Circle, you muſt remember that the placeing of the Vrinall, and difference of the ſight, may occaſion divers colours in the Crown: and therefore *Actuarius* his counſell is, to look into the crown with one eye.

VI. Laſtly, conſider the *perſpicuouſneſs* and *darkneſs* of urine as followeth. (1) *Clear* urine *in* §. 3. *Of the perſpicuouſneſs and darkneſs of Urine.*

whole men, ſignifies good digeſtion, abundance of naturall heat, which will ſeparate and diſtinguiſh the *Hypoſtaſis*: but *in ſick men*, if it be too clear, and in colour ſaffron, it betokeneth yellow choler, unnaturall heat, as in Agues (*ſaith Wecker*); more remiſs, crude, and white, ſignifies cold, cruditie, and continuance of the diſeaſes. (2) or *dark* urine, whereof there are three kinds: the firſt whereof is *dark accidentally* by outward cold, as aire, winter, &c. which of all other, is moſt thick and dark, and doth ſtain the Crown and top of the urinall, with a certain white, clammy thin humour, which being chafed at the fire, returneth to its ſelf again: 2 ly, or *dreggy urine*, ſignifying unclean Reins, with motes flying, floting, and ſwimming in the urine, which afterwards ſettling to the bottom,

tom, becometh a thick Residence; which may also signifie a new ulcer with bloud; or an old ulcer with rotten, purulent, and filthy matter. *Fletcher. cap.* 3. 3ly, or *confused urine*, without motes, continuing confused without alteration, doth signifie properly *confusion*, putrefaction and corruption of the bloud, and humours in the great veins, and is found only in continuall, dangerous, and maligne Agues, Lethargies, and the like.

Scientia speculativa est, cujus finis ultimus est scire.

FINIS.

A TABLE Of the COLOURS of Vrines and Contents, with their significations.

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2. Urine shining like silver 21
3. Water colour ibid.
4. Watery and thin ibid.
5. Watery and thin, having no residence ibid.
6. Watery & piss'd forth little in quantity ibid.
7. White, thin & watery ibid.
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9. Caropus

9. *Caropus* ibid.
10. *White urine & virulent.* 24

Sect. II.

1. *Pale, flaxen, &c.* 25
2. *Pale* ibid.
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